There is considerable sgitation and uprising, and many and vehement denunciations of Lincoln. Men show their bands more boldly, and dare say thing against the administration and the conduct of the war, that, apparently, they would have been afraid to have said some months ago. As for the agitation and vehement denunciations of Lincoln and Lincolnism, that is a thing to be taken with many measures of deduction and does not at all indicate his defeat; nor if he should be defeated, will the curses heaped upon him pending the election, afford any guarantee that a course materially different will be pursued by those by whom he and his party may be defeated—that is, presuming, for ar- of the 29th: gument sake, that they are to be defeated. We all know the clamor that always accompanies a presidential election at the North, and which used to accompany it here, although here it was subdued and modified by the character and circumstances of the people. We all know that even in times presenting issues of nothing tike the gravity or vital importance of those now before the North or the South, the denunciation of the "ins" by the "outs,"-of those having | possession of the spoils by those seeking to have possession of themhas been more vehement then anything that we have vet seen in any of the Northern papers, or copied from them. Recollect that it is hardly over two months before the election for a successor to Abraham Lincoln comes off at the North, and so recollecting you will cease to attach much importance to distribes of the press, or the invectives of stump grators who want to step into the shoes, the money-making shoes, of the party in power.

That " for political purposes" men will say anything is a matter with which we are all too well acquainted to attach much importance to it, but that min. West. they should dere to say these things now, in desloud. Upon that, as well as other things, the doings | conduct of high officials is a queer commodity. of the present week at Chicago may throw some light

TO OUR EXCHANGES .-- APPEAL OF THE POLISH DELEGATION.-We publish to-day, and respectfully re- sent is No. 1 of the New Series. quest our exchanges to copy, the subjoined Appeal .-We can voach for the fact that it is made by a delegation of Poles of high stanling and character, who arcredentials of the gentlemen issuing it are satisfactory, ber \$2. For sale at the book stores. we feel fully authorized to say. We trust that, as a matter of courtesy, as well as of humanity, the press | DEBow's standard, which is a high one. of the Confederate States will give it general circula tion. The language of the Appeal bears the impress proper to alter. It is the utterance of a suffering and crushed people, and will not pass unheeded by those by the press of the Confederate States :-

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1864.

Our nation, ejected by violence unexampled in the annals out of the paternal homes which the Almich.

Of the Belegation of Foles, as resolved to seek for asylum

ty has alloted to her, - drived by the ruthless invaders into destruction-proceeds, in this everwhelming mistertung. injured menkind, for a freedly asylum to hersale The honorable States on which Providence is the distribution of her inflatte bounties has la lar in the diafri-has bestowed so much land. RESP and so many goods, humane teelings, refuse a more adjoing to us, the only refuge

sand of us, to ansier what remains of our mangled na-

"ye ar families not yet extinguished, our religion, aging saved from the claiches of the foe, our desti-Our endeavour most streamons will be to conform in all to the general legislation of the Confederation, but in our actual mirerable plight we are met, for want of means wrench-

ed from us by our Muscovile foe, by innumerable obstacles to accomplish our first step of transportation. Fellow Construmen: You who have settled in this hoswith your experience, your coursel, your interest and haps some of you would endeavor to direct our efforts, to didn't try the "expearament." fill our hearts with solace, to teach us to know the new land and the new skies, all of which would be to us an in-

fer, therefore, with us in all what at first is to be provided for. Address to the

P. O., Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATE STRAMER TALLAMASSES. The following is a list of the officers of the above

Commander, John Taylor Wood. Joseph Gardner. Chief Engineer, Chas. H. Levy, Elias Y. Hall, James Foy Greene. H. H. Roberts. Acting Master. Alexander Curtis. Asst. Paymaster, C. L. Jones. W. L. Sheppardson. Asst. Surgeon, Lieut. of Marines, -- Crenshaw Boatswain.

Gunner.

Aug. 15th, 1864.

Master's Mato.

The following is a list of the vessels captured by the

- Stewart,

--- Rassell.

Schooner Sarah A. Boyce, Egg Harbor, scuttled, Aug. 11th, 1864. Phot Boat James Funck, No. 22, of N. Y., burnt, Aug. Brig Carrie Estelle, of N. Y., burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Barque Bay State, of Boston, burnt, Aug. 11th, 1864. Brig. A. Richards, of Boston, burnt, Aug. 11th, 1-61. Rehooner Carrol, of East Machies, bonded for \$10,060, Aug. 11th, 1864. Pilot Boat Wm. Bell, No. 24, of N. Y., burnt, August

Schooner Atlantic, from Addison to N. Y., barnt, Alg. Barque Suliote, Cailas, Maine, bonded Aug. 12th, 1864

Schooner Spokeage, of Calies, Maine, burnt Aug. 12th Ship Adriatic, of New York, with Emigrants, burnt Aug. Brig Billow, of Falem, Mass., scuttled Aug. 12th, 1864.

in \$30.000, Aug. 12th, 1864. Barque Glavanon, of Thomaston, Me., scuttled Aug. 13th. Echooner Lamot Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., burn

Ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, Maine, scuttled Aug. 14th, 1864. Schooner Mercy A. Rowe, of Chatham, Mass., scuttled

Schooner Howard, of New York, scuttled Aug. 15th, Schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Maine, scuttled Aug. 15th, 1864. Schooner Sarah B. Harris, of Dorchester, bonded Aug. Schooner Restless, of Rooth Bay, Maine, scuttled Aug. Schooner Etta Caroline, of Portland, Maine, scuttled

Barque P. C. Alexander, of Harpwell, Maine, scuttled Schooner Leopold, of Boston, bonded Aug. 16th. 1864. Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, burnt Aug. 16th

Schhoner Sarah Louisa, of Jones Port, Me , burnt Aug Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Me., burnt Aug. 16th Schooner North America, of New London, Conn., scut-

tled Aug. 17th, 1864. Brig Neva. \_\_\_\_, bonded Aug. 17th, for \$17.500. Schooner Josiah Acorn, \_\_\_\_, burnt Aug. 18th, 1864. Schooner Diadem, \_\_\_\_, burnt Aug. 18th. 1864. Schooner Sea Flower, —, burnt Aug. 18th, 1864. Brig Roan, —, burnt Aug. 20th, 1865.

Thus far does cur record extend. We might have pub lished many things before in reference to the Tallahassee, and to other vessels, but have refrained from prudential however, that our reticence is perfectly useless, and can all North Carolinians. only result in subjecting us to the imputation of slowness. For instance, while we, at the port of Wilmington, were keeping the most perfect silence, for the reasons above stated, we clip the following from the Goldsboro Journal

The Tallahassee,

Whilst the "eternal Yankee nation" is expending its had the pleasure yesterday of spending a few hours pleasantly with her gallant commander, Capt. John Taylor Wood. We beg to acquaint her pursuers that Capt. Wood ted to remain in port twenty four hours, nor was she, is sale and sound and that his vessel is in as good trim as ever. She entered Wilmington Friday morning last, as undry sleepy beaded Yankee cruisers know, after destroying from thirty to forty Yankee vessels and in the best posible plight. By the time this reaches the enamy's eye, let them look out for her again.

Now what is the use of reticence on our part? We really believe that the Yankees know that some vessel came in here, as a vessel coming in here on Friday morning engaged the blockading fleet, shot for shot, as she ran in. And more :- the lower quarantine station is in full udge so, from the fact that while going down the river a short time ago, when at this point, we could see the Yankees as plainly as possible. They, of course, could see the vessels in the river-court them, and speculate upon their character. The vessel that came in on Friday morning salated the Fort and the Fort saluted her. Who supposes! the Yankees were not "up" to something?

The great majority of the captures above related took place about lat. 40 deg. 19 min. North, long. 72. deg. 27

His Flunkey.

nite of the terrors of martial law, is a matter of Possibly no man claiming to be a man, and to occupy ficance that VALLANDIGHAM, returning home in de- Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, is of address the people not only in his own State of Ohio, appeared in the harbor of Halifax and her characbut also in other States, as at Syracuse, in the State of ter could be ascertained, the United States New York, and at point in Illinois and Indiana .- Consul telegraphed to Washington, to Mr. This boldness of the opposition indicates a conscious- | SEWARD; Mr. SEWARD applied to Lord Lyons; Lord | ness of strength, and the comparative impunity with Lyons telegraphed instructions to Halifax, and the re- sume that it was accidental. which their attacks are made upon the war and the sult was the inhospitable treatment officially meted out conduct of the war, would seem to give token of con- to the Taliahassee. The Taliahassee might be said to scious weakness on the part of the Lincoln Adminis- have been in British hands all the time she was in the stration. In any other point of view the movements at harbor of Halifax, she was so jealously guarded. Offieers in uniform were statiofied to see that she did not character. They are not up even to the usual political | get an extra lump of coal over the hundred tons meted The excitement may be deep although not out to her. British neutrality as represented by the

> DEBow's Review for July and August, 1864, is on our table, after a suspension of some months. The pre-

The Review is now published in Columbia, S. C., and is well printed. The editor and proprietor is J. D. B. DEBow; the office of the Review is in Columbia, S. rived last week at this port, and have gone on to Rich- C., B. F. DEBow, Townsend & North. Subscription mond. That the Appeal is genuine, and that the price \$15 per annum, \$10 for six months. Per num-

The contents are able and interesting-in fact, up to

IT IS SAID, and we give it as we have heard it. that of a foreign idiom, but that we have not thought it after the repulse of our attacking forces from the works of the enemy, on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, on last Sunday week, and of course after themselves struggling for their rights and nationality, the great strength of these works had been ascertained, We repeat, that if we were not satisfied of the charact some hesitation was felt about ordering troops to reter and genuineness the decument, we would not new the attack on Wednesday. It is further said that make the request that we do-pamely, that it be copied General Lez called for volunteers, and North Carolina responded. Certain it is that all the brigades engaged in Wednesday were North Carolina brigades, and General LEE in his official despatch to the Secretary of War, is careful to state what brigades were engaged .with the Confederate States of America, to their fellow. It is also said, 'in all the despatches and newspaper accounts received from Richmond and Petersburg, that our diest ter on Sunday the 21st instant was in part due to the giving way of a brigade at a critical moment. We do not know, or care to know, what brig ade gave way. We may be assured that it was not a onfederate States of America, in the velice of North Carolina brigade. Had it been the world would have been left in no doubt upon the subject.

THE growth of Southern feeling among the seafaring men of the North is remarkable. We are credibly inin Texas. There are several thou- formed that on all the vessels so far known to have been taken by the Tallahassee, not a single man o Northern proclivities was to be found. They were all friends to the South, all but one raw-boned and uncomely Scottish lady, who railed out like a virago and wanted to find the Union side of the Tallahassee. A facetious mariner told her to fill her mouth with water pitable country long before us, when we are grasping this | and sit down on the stove, (then pretty hot) until the only saving plank left to us, aid us with efficacious support, water boiled in her mouth, and then she might find the your social relations. Guided by the brotherly love, per- Union side of the Tallahassee, but not before. She

One Captain, we think the skipper of the Adrianic, At the present moment we invite you to co-operate with complained bitterly that by the loss of his ship, the us, and to do all that would be requisite to be done. Con- fruits of five years hard labor would be swept away .-been sweeping away, not the fruits of five years, but of one hundred and in many cases itwo hundred years, i the old Dominion. Ancestral seats had been ruined, hereditary servants stolen or swept away, wealthy and refined families driven out as homeless exiles.

dex of the 14th, 21st and 28th July. We find little or nothing that has not been anticipated. We notice this at Yarmouth, N. S. On Wednesday night between man Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark Seymon, of Connecticut, for President. paragraph in a letter of the Nassau correspondent of Cape Sable and Halifax the Tallahassee captured and of their more sincere and loyal alliance. The great the Index, showing how the price of labor at that port has risen with the demand, and also the unthrifty character of the laborers there, mostly negroes :-

MASSAU, July 4, 1864. In a previous letter I spoke of the difficulty, despite the large population of this island, of obtaining the lapour necessary to the proper conduct of its commerce, and demonstrated how it is seemingly the rule with the labouring classes to idle away three-fourths of their time, thus rendering the great advance in wages brought about by preconcerted strike took place to enforce the demand of 10s. Our quiet little community was somewhat livened up by this event, the more so because the most extravazant threats were indulged in, and some few outrages committed. The time, however, was not happily selected, being boats were in port; the movement, therefore, after a day or two died out, work being resumed at the old rates.

We call the attention of the public to the Circular of Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, dated "Department of State, Richmond, Aug. 25th, 1864." Mr. Benja MIN gives a full and complete history of the JACOUESS and GILMORE peace affair. We publish it because it has become a part of the history of this cruel war.

TUESDAY last was a big renting day in Wilmington. Schooner Robert E. Pecker, schooner and cargo bonded | The London tenements went off comparatively high. As an instance, the store about 20 by 40 feet, on the S. E. corner of Market and Front streets, rented for \$20,000 The rooms in the same building in about the same proportion. This piece of property brought over \$60,000 rent for the next 12 months, commencing the 1st of October next. However exherbitant we may think these rents are, one thing is to be taken into consideration. If one goes into the market to buy his breakfast, he has to pay more than present rates for spe cie. Dinner and supper the same, to say nothing of the little fixings necessary to go along with the substantials, Griefswold. Soon after the cruiser arrived here the officials of the National Government had been commuwhich must in all cases be had.

up to all that was claimed for it.

The pleasure of hearing good news was enhanced by how got affoat the evening before, indicating a Confederate reverse at the same place and at the time reported. that is, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant: Perconsiderations of a public character. We begin to think, the fact that the troops by whom it was achieved were in their possession at the time of seizure.

Nor Much -- From information which has reached us through the blockade, we are led to believe that neither the Confedera's States nor the officers or men courtesy of the British authorities at Halifax. It will strength in running after the "Pirate Tallahassee," we be seen from the extract which we make from the Halifax Chronicle of the 19th, that she was only permitas we learn, allowed to take on board any other supplies than one hundred tons of coal-a mere trifle for a ship of her steam-nothing at all for a cruiser.

peared to be personally friendly to the Confederacy, and private hospitally was freely tendered to the people of the Tallahassee. But there seemed to be stringent orders from the home government, compelling them view of the Yankee blockading squadron at sea. We to act officially in a very unfriendly manner. Since the failure of the opposition in the British parliament to deleat the ministry by a vote of want of confidence, Cheves at Battery Gregg 32 shots. the unfriendly tone of Eurl Russell and his minions has been more decided. With professions of neutrality constantly put into the Queen's mouth, the British ministry are really Northern partizans.

WE regret to learn that N. N. Nixon, E q, of this county, sustained a severe loss on the night of the 24th instant, by the burning of his oil mill and machinery, at his place on the Sound. The engine, mill. and press some significance. It is a matter of some signi- a high position, was ever so much the tool of another as are very badly injured, if not rendered totally useless. There was also some stock on hand in the way of fiance of the sentence that exiled him, should dare to Mr. WM. H. SEWARD. Just as soon as the Tallahassee ground pens and oil, but how much we have not learned. The worst of it is that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to replace the machinery which has been in jured or descroyed.

We have not learned how the fire originated, but pre-

WE see that some person connected with some vestenant Brains, who captured the propeller Chesapeake on her way from New York to Portland.

Dr. Sheppardson had nothing to do with the effair of the Chesaperke, and as a truthful man, which all who know him at all believe him to be, he never could have said that he had. The Yankee skipper must have either been mistaken or deliberately told an untruth.

Convention of the Federal States, meets at Chicago, in the State of Illinois. It may not conclude its sessions before the call of the week. It may make a platform and publish a manifesto, or it may not. Either of these things will bear little proportion in importance to the character of the candidate who may be nominated. It be is a peace mean, he will draw to his support peace men, whether Democra's in a party sense or not. If he is a war man, he may divide the war vote with

Is it the commoxial storm which has been around lately, or is it some thing else? It has been quite a heavy blow, without much effect in cooling the atmosphere or rendering sleep possible. It tries men's soles and their tempers by finding out the leaks in their footgear, and blowing about their papers and slamming their shutters. It is boisterous and blustering in the extrerve. We only hope it may blow some of the Yannes blockader a sahore or to the devil, we don't care to maintain the statu quo on the basis of the uti possi-

From the J'altiex, N. S., Morning Chronicle, 19th inst.

ted in the community by the appearance of a strange armed Vessel, of takish appearance, off the Market to the Cabinets of Paris, London and St Petersburgh, Wharf. Upon inspection the visitor proved to be the Confed rate cruizer Tallahassee, which has within the the occupation of Rendsburg. short 'space of twelve days made extensive havoc among Feder al merchant vessels off Sandy Hook, New York: Port land, Maine; and in the vicinity of Cape Sable .-The Tallahassee is an iron r'eamer of about 500 tons brithen, has a porterful engine, and is furnished with two screws, and is the swiftest ocean steamship in the Confederate service, being capable, under heavy pressure of steam, of making from 18 to 20 miles an hour. Her sides and smoke stacks are painted white and her bottom red. She carries two formidable swivel guns. one at the bow and another at the stern, and a piece of brass ordnance of smaller calibre forward her foremast. The Tailahassee is commanded by Captain John Taylor Word, said to be a nephew to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confiderate States, and has a crew of upwards of one hundred men. She was built in Lon- main in force until the conclusion of peace, was also don. England, about two years and a half ago, and was signed. During the armistice Jutland will be occupied, for some time employed successfully in running the and the Government of the province administered by rain. blockade into and from Wilmington. She was fitted the allies. out as a cru zer at the latter port from which she sailed To this the Confederate replied that the Yankees had on the 6th of the present month, and has since captured, burned or bonded no less than thirty-three Federal merchantmen and fishing craft.

Off Sandy Hook, in one day, the cruizer captured and destroyed six vescels, one of them being the large ship Arctic, with which in rounding to collided with the steamer, carrying away the mainmast of the latter, but doing no other damage. Between Sandy Hook Wx have received by a late arrival the London In- and Cape Sable soveral small craft fell a prey to the vigilance of the cruiz r, and near the latter place she took and destroyed seven vessels, and landed their crews burnt three small American schooners, and put their crews ashore at some point on the coast. This cruizer appears to be well officered, and judging from the appearance of things good discipline is maintained on board. The engines, we were informed by one of the officers, are under the control of the best and most experienced engineers whose services it were possible to secure, and the fire department is most efficiently managed. In the cabin are a large number of ships's chronometers, and a variety of valuable articles, including the war of but little swall in improving their condition \_ nometers, and a variety of valuable articles, including Before blockade times the wages of labour averaged about many swords and small arms. There are, too, several 10d. per diem, now it is 6s., and the week before last a cases of clothing which, with other commodities, were taken from the craft captured during the cruizs. The officers say they do not fear all the Federal men-of-war that may be sent in pursuit of them, as their steamer is much switter than any formidable gunboat in the inst at the close of a 'dark moon,' and when bot sew Northern Navy, and as respects lesser craft they count upon being a match for them in case of a centest. In coming out of Wilmington the Tallahassee was chased by one of the blockading squadron, and several shots were exchanged. but as the contest in speed was a very unequal one, the Federal gunboat soon gave up the chase, and the cruizer continued on her course. On nearing Halifax Harbor, on Wednes lay night, the Tallahassee sighted the steamer, Franconia from this port for Prince Elward but the commander of the former, presuming that the latter was a British mail and passenger vessel, did not molest her. Had the craizer not been short of coals she would doubtless have met with and destroyed many more vessels in the vicinity of Cape Sable, but in consequence of the small quantity of fuel on board the captain was reluctantly compelled to make direct for this port to procure a supply, and was therefore not in a position to justify him in spending much time in searching for shipping, although he captured every Federal vessel he met with in his course from Wilmington to

> Yestesday afternoon the Tallahassee was towed by authorities communicated with her commander notify- ted.

THE news of a brilliant Confederate success on the ing him that the vessel could not be permitted to reline of the Petersburg and Wellon Railroad, which main here longer than twenty-four hours, so that it is reached this place on Saturday forenoon, was highly acceptable. Coming under the sanction of General Laz's but it is evident she will pursue the object of the misname, it was accepted as altogether authentic, and fully sion for which she was equipped. One of the officers affirmed that the statements contained in the Federal papers to the effect that the captain of the cruiser exercises much cruelty to those who fall in his power, has the prevalence of unpleasant rumors which had some- not a shadow of foundation in fact, and alleged that, upon the contrary, the comfort of the captured persons is invariably attended to as far as the circumstances of he case will permit. The crews of captured vessels. he says, are siways permitted to take with them, when haps the pride of our people in this triumph of the landed, all their clothing and other personal property-Confederate arms was not lessened by a knowledge of chronometers excepted, which are kept as trophies,-

Slege Matters. FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY. Wednesday night wore away without any incident beyond the usual desultory fire of the Morris Island batteries on Fort Sumter. At a few minutes before 1 o'clock, on Thursday morning, however, batteries Gregg of the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee owe much to the and Wagner opened with a furious fire upon Fort Sumter, Sutlivan's Island and batteries Simkins and Cheves. Our guns at the three last named points replied vigorously and for a little while the cannonade was exceedingly rapid, rudely disturbing the rest of many a slumberer in our community.

At half past five o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, a grand salute was fired from the enemy's fleet and land batteries, and, for the remainder of the day, the entire squad- ries, and our thanks are due to the brave men and officers ron off this harbor was gaily decked with flags. It is engaged. The people of Hahfax, and even the officials, ap- supposed that this glorification was in consequence of the news of Farragut's successes at Mobile; but this

The summary of the firing for the last twenty-four hours is as follows: Morris Island batteries at Fort Sumter 191 shots : Sullivan's Island batteries at Morris Island 109 shots; Battery Wagner at Sullivan's Isand 75 shots; Battery Wagner at Batteries Simkins and Cheves 42 shots; and Batteries Simkins and Besides these, 24 shells were thrown from Battery

Gregg at the city on Wednesday night, and 15 on Thursday-mostly time-fuse shells. There was also some firing heard in the direction of Stone on Thursday afternoon-cause unknown.

Chas. Mercury, 26th inst.

FIGHT WITH DESERTERS .- We are informed that Mr. W. W. Parker, of this county, having lost several sides of leather from his plantation, in Nash county, been sent to New Orleans. near Rocky Mount, ascertained that it was stolen by deserters. He thereupon applied to the proper source for a force to arrest them, which he readily obtained. tew of the reserves, to his plantation, and made a search at Grant's Pass opposite Fort Powell. for the deserters, but failed to find them. It seems that the deserters got wind of his movements, and ambushed him and his force upon the road leading from his plantation to his home in this county, and when Mr. Parker and those with him passed by them, he was fired into by the deserters, whereupon a fight between them took place-about thirty shots having been fired between the contending parties-Mr. Parker was wound sel destroyed by the Fallahussee says : " The Surgeon, ed, a buckshot having passed through the flesby part of 6000 infantry with 30 pieces of ar:illery. SHEPPARDSON, says he was one of the Chasapeake pi- of his arm-no other damage done to the party with rates," meaning thereby one of the party under Lieu- Mr. Parker. None of the deserters were captured, but it is thought that several of them were wounded. Mr. Parker's lorce was only four, that of the deserters Clinton.

> Such things are becoming to be a crying evil in our country-the only remedy for it is to visit summary punishment upon these miserable recreants when ta-

In connection with this matter we will state that a few nights ago, some of the militia officers of this county captured a deserter in this county, who was To-Day, Monday, August 29th, the Democratic promptly delivered to Lt. Darley the Enrolling Officer of this county, who also promptly started him to Raleigh under guard. We are informed that he escaped rom the guard at Goldsboro' and is sgain at large. Turboro' Southerner.

> EUROPEAN REWS. THE DANG GERMAN QUESTION.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE The following is the latest on this question, which though of no great interest to our readers, for want of omething better, we publish at length :-

A Vienna Telegraph of the 31st July, says: "The Conference sat five hours yesterday. Mr. Von lande has received the expected instructions from Copenhagen, and the preliminaries of peace will be signed and an armistice concluded within twenty-four hours. The truce was yesterday prolonged till 12 o'clock on

the night of the 2d August." Another despatch says:

"At the sitting of the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of the great German Powers expressed their wish detis during the armistice, and to continue to raise tax-

es and make requisitions in Jutland." The Chambers of Bavaria and Saxony had instructed their respective Governments to enter strong protests against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by Yesterday morning a considerable flutter was crea- Prussia, and to demand the withdrawal of the Prussian troops. It is stated that Prussia has addressed notes purporting to give reassuring explanations respecting

A Berlin dispatch of the 21 says:

" A telegram received here from Vienna yesterday says an armistice has been concluded for three months terminable at six weeks' notice from either party. The levy of contributions in Jutland is to be suspended .-Goods that have been seized, but which are still unsold. shall be returned. The session of the Duchies has not by any means been unreservedly decided upon in the preliminaries, but merely laid down in principle."

A Vienna telegram of the 2d of August says : The preliminary treaty of peace was signed to-day upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark. The protocol of an armistice intended to re-

The Abendpost (the evening edition of Weser Zeitung.) 88 y8:

" Lauenburg, Schleswig and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. At the same time a restification of the Schleswig frontiers was determined upon in the interest of Cermany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia, that Germany owes a realization of her dearest wish, and to the same cause Europe owes it that a general conflict has been averted. Complete success was ob-German Powers did not wage war to realize the imag- the 24th says, that neither Gen. Steadman nor Streight are inary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the en- injured. forcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark, both by land and sea. The result will be sanctioned forever by an honorable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to road. have any differences with the remainder of Germany ; but they will respect the privileges and the well established right of the German Federal Diet."

The Paris Pays publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria and Aug. 27th, says the Chicago Times of the 15th nad been re-Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holestein and Lauenburg, without regard to the Times says that the seige of Petersburg has been raised; 10 per cent. race, origin or nationality.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, Aug. 3. From the Government emigration returns for Liverpool for the month of July, it appears that during that month 28 vessels sailed under the provision of the act, carrying 9,111 steerage, and 371 cabin passengers; total 9,482 or 1,482 less than in the corresponding period of 1863. Of the 28 vessels, 21 sailed for the United States, carrying 297 cabin 7,512 steerage passengers. Of the latter, 4,527 were Irish, 1,971 English, 675 foreigners, and 239 Scotch. For Canada there were four ships, with 421 steerage and 95 cabin passengers; for Victoria, two ships, with 735 steerage and 3 for the disloyalists. A government steamer had been capcabin passengers; and for Queensland, one vessel, with tured and burned on White river. Memphis, on the 23d 443 steerage and one cabin passenger. Of ships sailing | was the scene of terrible excitement; the report prevailed for Canada with 55 passengers, four to the West Indies | the bluff. The military took to boats. with 29 passengers, two to South America with 34 passengers, to Africa one vessel with 25 passengers, and to New Brunswick one ship with 5 passengers. Total passengers. Many persons were arrested for carrying sengers sailing in short ships, 714.

POLAND .- M. Trangog, the head of the Polish he Neptune over to Woodside wharf, on the Dart- National Government, together with four chiefs of the mouth shore, and during the evening took on board a department, were bung on the 5th inst., on the glacis large quantity of coals from the Prussian brig Marle of the citadel. The sentences of death of eleven other TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

FIGHT AT REAM'S STATION-THE YANKEES DRIV-EN FROM THEIR BREASTWORKS-GALLANTRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS. RICHMOND, Aug. 26, 1864. The following dispatch was received to-night, dated

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 26th, 1864.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon: A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrepchments at Reams' Station yesterday morning, and at the second assault carried his entire line. Cock's and McRae's North Carolina brigades, under Heth, and Lane's North Carolina brigade of Wilcox's division under Conner, with Pegram's killed, wounded and missing. artillery, composed the assaulting column. One line of their breastworks was carried by the cavalry

largely to our success. Beven stand of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the and the Point of Rocks were well guarded.

under Hampton, with great gallantry, who contributed

enemy in killed and wounded is reported heavy; ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victo-

R. E. LER. General.

FROM MOBILE-THE CAPITULATION OF FORT MOEGAN.

Mobile, Aug. 26th, 1864. Our flag of truce boat returned from the enemy's fleet last evening. The Yankees say that Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock on Tuesday last. On Monday the enemy

concentrated their fire on the Fort, which replied with spirit. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed; meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting three howitzers in position and a line of skirmishers on the glacis of the Fort, which kept up a heavy fire on our gues and gunners. With the assistance of their mortar fleet, the assailants succeeded in damaging several gun carriages.

Gen. Page destroyed everything in the Fort, having spiked the guns and capitulated. He, as well as the garrison, consisting of five hundred and eighty-one men, have Our less was 17 killed. The number of our wounded is

Non-combattants are not allowed to visit this city. The He immediately repaired with his force, consisting of a anemy has thrown a force of 4,000 men on the main land stroyed by the enemy, and the rails and sills are being

FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

OSYKA, MISS., Aug. 26th, 1864. Col. Scott fought the enemy in suburbs of Clinton yesterday, and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging gallantly. The enemy having received reinforcements, recovered their ground and now occupy Clinton. The enemy's forces is reported to consist

Prisoners captured, say it is their intention to remain in

Telegraphic communication is open within a mile of

FXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26th, 1864.

The Confederate authorities have offered an exchange of ing upon the terms of the cartel which required the deliv ery of all prisoners on both sides, the excess to be on their parole. The government now proposes that the excess, if any, shall remain in the hands of the enemy, until other captures are made. The offer, though made early in the month, has not yet been accepted. The correspondence on the subject will shortly appear. THE F.GHT NEAR PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Aug. 26 .- The affair on the Weldon Railroad | about two hundred prisoners, and two hundred mules .on Wednesday, was a very gallant one, and successful in While the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Spears were engaged tewing up the track, several miles beyond Reams' station, Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantry, gradually but steadily forcing them back until they reached their strong works, one mile his side of Reams', capturing about 800 prisoners.

At 5 c'clock in the atternoon Gen. Hill attacked the enemy's works, and after a short but sharp fight, took them, capturing a large number of prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. The enemy flad in great confusion. Col. Pegram, of Eichmond, turned the captured gams upon the enemy with great effect. The number of prisoners will probab'y reach 2 500. Brig.

Gen. Cutler was captured. The prisoners belonged to Hancoch's corps, and have been brought to town. There was considerable tiring down the Road to-day but no heavy fighting. Our cavalry acted with conspicuous

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 26 .- The Washington Chrouicle of yesterday contains the following :-Memphis, Aug 21 .- Tuis ony was attacked at 4 o'clock this morning by Forrest, with 3,000 cavairy. They drove in our pickets and dashed directly to the headquarters of Washburn, who made a rush for Buckland's headquarters. who also escaped. They then attacked Icving prison, and were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Guyose house and expected to capture Hulbert, but did not succeed. Our troops now acacked the rebels, and soon drove them from the city. killing 30 of more. Cur [Federal]

less about covers that of the rebels. Memphis, Ang. 22 - The robel raid on the city yesterday was a complete fai ure, our troops driving them without leaders. The rebess carried off some plunder, and capured quite a number of prisoners.

A New York telegram says a rumor is current there, and credited in the best flown that circles, that the Government has decided to send five commissioners to Lichmond to a range the preliminaries for peace. [We don't believe a word of it -Jour ]-bold crosed at 2544. The Greenor of Ohio has issued a proclamation warn-

ing the persons preparing to resist the draft, to desist from Fernando Wood, in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, on the 23d asserted that a peace man, on a peace platform, would be nomited at Chicago, for President. li is apponuced that Gov. Horatio Seymour has been called to preside over the Convention. (?)

Bishop Hopkins opened the proceedings with prayer. (?) THOM ATLANTA. ATLANTA, Geo., Apg. 27th, 1864. The enemy disappeared from our entire front last night,

except our extreme left, and is supposed to be moving upon our left. Picket flying ceased at midnight, during the Rumors are current this morning that Sherman is cross ing the Chattahoochee. Louisville papers of the 20th state that Col. Woodward.

of Ky., was mortally wounded and taken prisoner on the

17th, while making an attack on Hopkinsville.

[SECOND DISPATCH ] ATLANTA, Geo., Ang. 27th, 1864. The enemy is still in force on our left. There is heavy canuonading in that direction this morning. Nashville files of the 25th have been received. Wheeler

had destroyed the railroad 15 miles cast of Athens, Tenn. 18th day of July next. His force on the road is 8,000 cavalry, with 10 pieces of The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Times tained by the moderation displayed by the great Ger- states that all the Kentucky delegates to the Chicago Con understanding with Gen. Smith, and at his own request. Seymour, of Connecticut, for President.
The Circinnati Gazette's Chattanoogs correspondence of

YANKEES LEFT CLINTON.

OYSAKA, Ma., Aug. 28 .- The Yankees commenced falling back from Clinton to-day, taking the Batton Rouge

YANKEE ELECTIONEERING LIES. MOBILE, Aug. 28th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia. ceived via Memphis. The Washington correspondent of less than Confederate. They are now at a premium of that Grant had sacrificed 30,000 men within the last sixty days. He began the seige with 160,000, detached 25,000 to at Marshall, Texas, with Judge Peter W. Gray, of protect Washington, leaving a force at Petersburg of 75,000. No more crowing over Mobile or Atlanta.

The above is all gammon, no doubt printed for election-

sering effect -Journal ] A Baltimore dispatch says that the Confederates occupy Martineburg; that Winchester had been evacuated, and that the fords were guarded by the Confederates. Early's forces were estimated at 55,000. Adam Johnson was advancing in Tenne see, on the Cumberland, with 1200 men : a party of miners had been badly cut up below Fort Donaldson; arms had been claudestinely carried into Indiana independently of the Act there were 20, of which 8 that Forrest, Dick Taylor and Loring were about attacksailed for the United States with 500 passengers, two ing the place. The people were wild, and running under Another report was current that Taylor was planting

batteries on the Arkansas shore. The confusion increasnews to Forrest. All quiet at Mobile.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. BICHMOND, Aug. 28th, 1864.

Northern dates of yesterday have been received. The Washington Chronicle gives an account of a sharp fight on the 23d at Daffery's Station, on the Baltimore and for pub Ohio Bailroad. The losses on both sides were severe. At month.

night fall the Federals fell back to their original position It is reported that the 23d corps, Scoffeld's, left the At-lanta front on the 26th, with 15 days rations.

Wheeler had attacked, killed and captured the whole gar-

rison of 300 white laborers at Stewart's Landing A telegraph from Nashville dated the 24th, says that matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army were engaged in advancing their parapets and strengthening their

On the 19th Gen. Dodge was shot through the head by sharpshooters. It is since reported that Gen. Sigburn, o Logan's corps, had been wounded in the same way. Bemi-official telegrams from Washington contradict the

umor that Lincoln would send peace Commissioners to Fremont declines to withdraw his name as a candidate

Forrest captured 270 prisoners in Memphis. His forces occupied the city for two hours, during the time they rob. Gold in New York was quoted at 253.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] RICHMOND, August 29th. The Baltimore American admits that the 5th corps' loss in the fight on Friday, near Petersburg, was 5,000 men in A telegraph from Harper's Ferry, dated the 26th, save

that a reconnoissance was made on the morning of the 25th

by a large force of Cava ry under Terbett. About a mile

from Lectown, the column encountered Breckenridge's corps, when some skirmishing took place. The rebels withdrew the command, having lost 150 in killed and wounded, including several staff officers. Williamsport

FROM ATLANTA. ATLANTA, Aug. 79th, 1864. The enemy are fortifying on their new base between Pace's Ferry and the Campbieton road-their base resting on the Railroad near Chattahooche bridge. They are building amerim ment bridge with their pontoon trains, and organizing a depot for supplies at Vening's station, pre-

paratory to entering upon a new campaign against our Scouts this morning report their forces crossing the West Point Road.

SECOND DISPATCH. ATLANTA, Aug. 29th, 1864.
Official dispatches from Gen. Wheeler, of the 18th, re ports the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores,

200 prisoners and 200 mules, destroying three trains of cars and 25 miles of Railroad. His command was in good condition. It is believed that Sherman is constructing a railroad from Vening's Station to Sandtown Ferry, with iron taken from the Augusta road.

FROM PETERSBURG.

to be resting.

 PETERSBURG, Aug. 29th, 1864. Since the fight on Thursday evening, near Reams' Station, no engagement has taken place. Both armies seem

The enemy have made no effort to retake the position near Reams', from which they were dislodged on Thurs

Fully twelve miles of the Weldon railroad has been de

Among the prisoners captured on Thursday was the Adjutant General of Hancock's corps. He escaped last night, but was recaptured to-day.

> FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Ang. 30th, 1864.

The Lynchburg Republican of Sueday, states that the Yankee cavalry which advanced on Regersville a few days since, suddenly retired the way they came. It says it is also reported, on what appears to be good authority, that Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, is between Knexville and Bristol, advancing into Kentucky.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30th, 1864. The following dispatch was received this morning: ATLANTA, Aug. 28th, 1861.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

The enemy hand changed their entire position, the lett of their line now resting near the Chattahoochee about Fandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point Railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with continued lines.

Dispatches from Gen. Wheeler, dated Aug. 19th, report the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores, He had destroyed three train of cars and twenty five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

LARGE APPLES .- The Associate of the Journal is very greatly indebted to Mr. ROBERT C. MURPHY, of Upper Black River, for a dozen very large apples .-From the specimens sent us we have no doubt Mr. MURPHY has more of the same sort left. They are very nice, large apples.

The following is the first official information we have seen from General Forrksr's attack on Memphis It will explain itself :

HERNANDO, MISS., Aug. 21st, 1864. " I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured four hundred, capturing their entire camp, with about three hundred borses and mules. Washburne escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind .-

My loss is twenty killed and wounded N. B. FORREST, Major General. D. H. MAURY, Major General.

WILMINGTON, August 30th, 1804.

MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE-GENTLEMEN:-In to day's issue of the Journal, and a previous one, you claim all the credit of the victory at Reams' Station, on the 25th inst., for North Carolina

General Lee, in his dispatch aurouncing the victory, cavairy under Hampton with great gallantry, who contributed largely to our success." of General Hampton's command has been recently changed. troops from other States than North Carolina deserve a share of the honor of that victory, which, if due, I feel sure you will willingly accord.

THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI .- The Shreveport correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing on the 25th of June,

For the information of Touisianians, and Orleanness in particular, I will mention the names of a few citizens New Orleans, now resident here: Hamilton M. Wright, Ulger Lauve, John A. Stevenson, Richard Nugent, Octave Hopkins, William A. Freret, Theo. G. Hunt, Howard Smith, James W. Duncan, Ig. Szymanski, T. Ducayet, R. L. Robertson, Jr., Leon Queyrouse, W. D. Vance, Oscar Arroyo, E. Miltenberger, S. C. Montgomery, P. E. Bonford, Ben Poole,-

Wagner. The State Government is vigorously carried on in all its departments, and in cordial relations with the Confederate military authorities. The Supreme Conrt of the State will hold a session at Shreveport on the

The crops here are promising, and if Providence shall continue his blessing, there will be no lack of food

Since the foregoing was written, General Taylor

has been relieved from duty in consequence of some mil

West of tee Mississippi, notwithstanding our circumscribed area. As the first of July draws near, there is quite a heavy business doing at the Depositary of the Confederate States; but so far, provisions are as dear, if not dearer than before. It may be different when the new issue gets in circulation. The effect of the currency act has been to create a demand for Louisiana State treasury notes, which were before looked upon as worth

The Agency of the Confederate Treasury has been Houston, at its head : Judge T. H. Kennedy, of New

Orleans, Comptroller. I regret to state that General Taylor has been relieved from duty and is under arrest. I belive this has been more immediately caused by differences which have arrisen between him and the Commander of this Department in relation to the policy to be pursued towards citizens who have taken the oath to the United States. General Taylor is in favor of the extreme measures, and Gen. Smith is a man of more prudence and conservatism. It is said he was relieved at his own request, but he failed in paying the proper respect to

his commanding officer-hence his arrest. THE GERMAN PRESS AND FREMONT .- The Boston 'Pioneer" says that there are only six German papers in the Union which advocate the cause of Lincoln, while twenty-six have hoisted Gen. Fremont's name all the rest seems to prefer him against all other candidates. In Illnoise, Mr. Lincoln's home, is but one German paper, the "Staats Zeitung," supporting his clamis.

The "Helvetia," a Swiss paper, published in Tell City. Indiana, has hoisted Gen. Fremont's name. Lincoln's vote among the Germans will be limited and scattering-They are almost all against him.

Gen. Scott completed his 78th year on June 20th. He had put the Memoirs of his Life in the hands of Sheldon & Co. for publication, and contracted for its issure early this

Richmond